

PROSPECT THAT THE PRESIDENT MAY RECOVER FROM INJURIES

BRITONS DISPLAY SINCERE SORROW OVER SAD NEWS

Manifestations of Grief in London When Reports of the Tragedy in Buffalo Are Received.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first ticker reports were disseminated. Then, with the confirmation and general dissemination of the news, arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation, which wherever Americans were gathered gained almost the proportions of a panic, complicated by feverish anxiety for further details.

The thousands of Americans now in London were mostly at the theaters when the news arrived, and returning to their hotels found anxious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction of race, is regarded as a national calamity. London's telephones, usually silent at night, tinkled with impatient inquiries addressed to newspapers and American correspondents in the hope of securing a denial of the report.

The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for extra editions of the papers to announce the news to the mass of English people, and they will not learn until they take up their morning papers of the attempt to kill the President.

A correspondent conveyed the intelligence to J. W. Mackay, Thomas Ochiltree, G. L. Pullman, J. W. Gates and many others, all of whom desired to express their indignation at the cowardly act, the deepest sympathy with Mr. McKinley and hopes for his recovery. Added to this personal sentiment was the dread that whatever the outcome of the outrage upon the President, it would perhaps result fatally to Mrs. McKinley.

Comparatively few Englishmen heard the news to-night, but all these expressed horror and sympathy as genuine as if it had been the King instead of a President. Mr. McKinley's kindly personality, his friendship for England and his kindly messages of condolence upon the occasion of Queen Victoria's death were all called up in voices as low and awe-stricken as those of any purely American gathering.

C. L. Pullman, recalling a conversation with President McKinley a few weeks ago, said: "I had been telling the President of my experiences in Russia, where I found it easier to get to the Czar than to him. Mr. McKinley said he believed it would fall to the lot of some of the great White House men before many years had passed to control the destinies of North and South America."

The Lord Mayor of London was informed of the attempt upon the President's life by a press representative, and expressed the greatest grief and emotion. He said: "I shall call a meeting of the Aldermen to-morrow formally to express to Mrs. McKinley and the American people the horror and grief felt at the attempt. Personally the news comes to me with the greatest possible shock, and I am sure that every citizen of London will join me in expressing feelings of sorrow at the terrible calamity."

Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin and other Americans who were to have dined at the Carlton to-night canceled their engagements on hearing the news, and all the orchestras ceased playing. Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards.

King Edward Receives News.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—King Edward was traveling from Frankfurt to Hamburg when the news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley was received. A telegram was at once dispatched to meet him, acquainting him with the deed. The Altona-Kell Railway was strongly guarded by a large force of police and it cannot be doubted that this latest and most atrocious attempt in the rebuilding of police precautions upon the Continent, in view of the various imperial meetings now occurring.

If there had ever been any likelihood that the Czar would go to Paris, it may now be regarded as a certainty that he will not go. He had already decided yesterday to return direct to Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Gaulois says: "We feel the necessity of expressing to the great people of the United States, to whom so many ties unite us, our sympathy with them and horror at the crime that has cast them into mourning, but the great faith of this grand people in God enable them to again recover themselves and pursue the course of their destinies."

The Matin speaks with particularly kindly appreciation of Mr. McKinley's political modesty and the purity of his home life, and continues as follows: "Hazard is often cruel and unjust, but never more so than when it allows a criminal to escape to kill in the name of some admirable ideal of liberty the most democratic chief of a free people."

The Figaro pays a warm tribute to the personal honesty of Mr. McKinley, but sees in him a representative of the spirit of trusts and protection, and asks whether the explanation of the crime is not to be found in the fact that Mr. McKinley persecuted in the eyes of the crowd, aristocracy and wealth.

"Nevertheless," says the Figaro, "France joins in the anguish and indignation of the American people, because, although Mr. McKinley was first responsible for the bills which restricted commercial relations between the two peoples, he afterward consented to mitigate his regime and renewed the current of trade between them."

"We remember the affectionate telegram that Mr. McKinley sent to the President of France at the time of the negotiations between Spain and the United States and the conciliation and humane policy of Americans in China, while Mr. McKinley has been astonishing the world by his moderation and spirit of justice in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela. We therefore express the

wish that Americans be spared mourning." The Eclair declares that the attempt to assassinate the President will arouse as much indignation and condemnation in France as in the United States, and recalls the sympathy expressed by the American people at the time of the assassination of President Carnot.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The news of the assault on President McKinley caused a painful expression at Frederichsborg. Emperor Nicholas, King Christian of Den-

mark and King George of Greece dispatched telegraphic messages of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

GREAT AMERICANS EXPRESS SORROW

Senator Thomas C. Platt Declares Lynching Would Be Justifiable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Senator Thomas C. Platt said with reference to the shooting of President McKinley: "It is appalling. It does not seem possible that any man could do such a thing. That man was an anarchist. He was not crazy. There was too much method in the way he did the act. I advocate drumhead court-martial and that the man be taken off at once. This is one instance where I think lynch law justifiable."

Former Attorney General Griggs, in discussing at Paterson, N. J., the shooting of President McKinley, said: "I warned him against this very thing time and time again. I asked him for the country's sake and his own to have a body-guard when he went out. He refused; he laughed at me. He insisted that the American people were too intelligent and too loyal to their country to do any harm to their chief executive. He had supreme confidence in the people."

When Secretary of War Root, who was at Southampton, heard that the President had been shot he immediately began arranging to start for New York and thence to Buffalo. When seen to-night he said: "I cannot talk. What is there to say? It is terrible, terrible!"

Secretary Root left the Grand Central station at 11:19 to-night for Buffalo in a special train. He was accompanied by Mr. Dixon, a specialist whom he is tak-

ing to the bedside of the President. The train was made up of a single coach and engine and all possible speed will be made to reach Buffalo in record-breaking time.

Sir Thomas Lipton to-night, on board his steam yacht Erin, said, referring to the shooting of President McKinley: "I was stunned on receiving news which I could have regarded as no worse if it had been King Edward himself who had been shot. I am sure every Britisher extends the hand of sympathy to all Americans in this sad affair. I should very deeply re-

gret that any serious results should follow this sad calamity." Asked if the President should die, would it have any effect upon the international races, Sir Thomas said in a low voice: "He is not dead yet. I do not care to speak of that."

Sir Thomas will not call the Shamrock to-morrow on account of the Buffalo tragedy. Commodore Kane of the New York Yacht Club was asked to-night what

effect the possible death of President McKinley would have on the international yacht races. "We don't care to think of such an ending," said he, "and we cannot think of such conditions. I do not know that the probable death would mean a postponement of the international yacht race, nor can I say what would be done. The club, however, would take suitable action in the event of such an appalling catastrophe as the President's death."

When J. Pierpont Morgan was informed Continued on Page Thirteen.



MRS. MCKINLEY



THE MCKINLEY HOME AT CANTON, OHIO



THE WHITE HOUSE

WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT'S HOMES AT CANTON AND CAPITAL

PRESIDENT'S WIFE SHOWS MOST REMARKABLE FORTITUDE IN ORDEAL

Mrs. McKinley showed remarkable fortitude when Dr. Rixey told her of the attempt made upon the life of her husband. She expressed a desire to have the President removed to the Milburn house, which was done as soon as possible.

The great courage shown by the President's wife gives hope that she will survice the shock and ordeal through which, in her delicate state of health, she is passing.

SAD NEWS BROKEN TO MRS. MCKINLEY

decided that on her awakening, or shortly thereafter, Mr. Buchanan should break the news to her, if in the meantime her physician, Dr. Rixey, had not arrived.

Mrs. McKinley awoke from her sleep about 5:30 o'clock. She was feeling splendidly, she said, and at once took up her crocheting, which is one of her favorite diversions. Immediately on Mr. Buchanan's arrival at the Milburn home he had telephonic communication therewith cut off, for already there had been several

calls, and he decided on this as the wisest course to pursue, lest Mrs. McKinley, hearing the continued ringing of the telephone bell, might inquire what it meant. While the light of day remained Mrs. McKinley continued with her crocheting, keeping to her room. When it became dusk and the President had not arrived she began to feel anxious concerning him. "I wonder why he does not come?" she asked one of her nieces.

There was no clock in Mrs. McKinley's room and when it was 7 o'clock she had no idea it was so late and this was when she began to feel anxious concerning her husband, for he was due to return to Mr. Milburn's home about 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock Dr. Rixey arrived at the Milburn residence. He had been driven hurriedly down Delaware avenue in an open carriage. As he came up Mr. Buchanan was out on the lawn conversing with a reporter.

"Do you know," said Mr. Buchanan, "I had sort of a premonition of this. Since early morning I had been extremely nervous and feared that something might go wrong. Our trip to the falls was uneventful, but what an awful sad ending to our day."

At 7:29 o'clock Dr. Rixey came out of the house, accompanied by Webb Hayes, a son of former President Hayes, who is a friend of President McKinley. They entered a carriage and returned to the exposition hospital.

After Dr. Rixey had gone Mr. Buchanan said the doctor had broken the news in a most gentle manner to Mrs. McKinley. He said she stood it bravely, though she was much affected. If it was possible to bring him to her she wanted it done. Dr. Rixey assured her that the President could be brought with safety from the exposition grounds, and when he left Mr. Milburn's it was to complete all arrangements for the removal of the President. The big force of regular patrolmen was assigned to the Milburn residence. At 7:50 p. m. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Miss Wilson called and were admitted to the Milburn residence.

ABNER MCKINLEY RECEIVES NEWS OF THE CRIME

Train on Which He Is Traveling to the Coast Is Intercepted in Colorado and Turns Back.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

DENVER, Sept. 6.—"I don't believe it," was Abner McKinley's first exclamation when he heard the news of the attempt to assassinate his brother, the President. He was greatly agitated and paced up and down the car for several minutes.

The simple fact that the President had been shot reached him at Baileys, Colo., about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The special in which he was traveling was immediately started back to Denver, reaching this city at 8 o'clock this evening. Harry Van Mater of the Colorado and Southern took charge of all dispatches over the company's wires and suppressed all sensational bulletins, so that when Mr. McKinley reached Denver he had heard that there was a chance for his brother's recovery and was more composed than he had been.

"This is a terrible blow," said Mr. McKinley to-night. "I had no idea that any of these horrible anarchist plots were hatching in this country. It seems almost incredible to me yet that any one should aim at the life of the President, who has been singularly pleasing, apparently, to every class. Our whole party is overcome with grief. The bulletins say that he has a good chance to recover, and I am hoping for the best. I am sure he will live, and I shall hurry to Buffalo as fast as I can. The private car placed at our disposal by President Trumbull of the Colorado and Southern will be run ahead of the regular train, in which we go out to-night as a special. If matters are more serious than I believe they are now. The messages from the President's bedside are very cheerful, however, and that is a great relief."

On the way into Denver from Baileys, a distance of about sixty miles, bulletins on the President's condition were received on Mr. McKinley's train. In Denver a special wire to the President's bedside was placed at Mr. McKinley's disposal by the Western Union, and Dr. Baer, Abner McKinley's son-in-law, received the latest bulletins. Mr. McKinley himself did not leave the train. The last news he received before he started East was that the President was resting easily and was in no immediate danger. At 10 o'clock to-night, in the special car Colorado, belonging to President Trumbull of the Colorado and Southern, attached to the Burlington Chicago special limited, Abner McKinley, his wife and his daughter's husband, Dr. Baer, a maid and a man servant, started eastward. They will reach Chicago on Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock and will leave an hour later on the Lake Shore for Buffalo. If, on the way, news that the President is worse is received the private car will be detached from the regular train and rushed ahead of it as a special into Buffalo.

The McKinleys were on their way to Lake City, where Abner McKinley owns a mine, when their trip was interrupted. From Lake City they intended to go to California on a pleasure trip.

LONG ACCOUNTS IN LONDON PRESS

Need of Greater Police Precautions Is Urged in the Editorials.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—All the newspapers this morning publish long accounts from Buffalo describing the attempt on President McKinley's life, dispatches from abroad regarding the reception of the news, which excites renewed and anxious discussion of means to prevent anarchist outrages; references to previous attempts and the urgent need of the adoption of greater police precautions than ever in republics and the freest countries.

The Daily Telegraph editorially says: "It is with profound regret that the world learns to-day that another distinguished man is added to the criminally long list of rulers who have fallen victims of the wickedness of assassins. Most unfeigned and heartfelt sympathy will go forth from every family in Christendom to Mrs. McKinley in this her hour of deepest sorrow and trial. Americans will acquit us of all suspicion of insincerity when we claim the blow will be felt with almost equal severity in Great Britain as in the United States."

Referring to the sympathy displayed by Americans at the time of the death of Queen Victoria, the Daily Telegraph says: "Sympathy can only be repaid by sympathy, though it is mournful satisfaction that the debt we so gratefully discharge should have fallen due so soon."

The article concludes by dilating upon the inexplicability of the crime, committed in a free country at a time of its greatest well-being, against one of the most popular of rulers.

The Daily Mail believes the motive underlying such crimes is notoriety, and that if such criminals could be dealt with on the spot one great inducement to the commission of such attempts would be removed. The Mail suggests that all rulers should be accompanied by armed men, instructed to shoot an assassin on the spot.

The Times says editorially: "It will be a relief to the feelings of the American people to know that the criminal was not one of themselves. We will not contemplate the possibility of fatality, but in any case the Government of the United States will not be disturbed. Vice President Roosevelt is a man of ability and distinction. In whose hand, there is no doubt, the country's interests would be safe; but President McKinley has gained an almost unqualified position and it would be a cruel stroke of fortune if he were cut off in the plenitude of his popularity and when his policy has been apparent, vindicated by success."